THE COURTS.

WINTED STATES CINCUIT COURT. Motion for Injunction Burning Fluid Case. Before Judge Smalley.

Solvender w. Anthony J. Blocker and Har-tendants in this case are but nominally so-ant being the real defendant. This is an train the defendants—one an assessor of the

It is distilled spirits which complainant and factures, and not burning fluid. The quanties thus we upon a master of fact which, the District attorney minused, each to be referred to a jury, and not had be by an injunction. Take the decision of Judge awallador, which, he said, was a most remarkable design, it granting an injunction in the case referred to ree in that the point he raised in the case was insisted on by the Judge, that the complainants must come to court and prove before a jury that the manufacture of the complainant claimed to be burning fluid was really so, and not milled spirits. He was prepared to go to trial on the init that the manufacture of the complainant claimed be burning fluid was in fact the manufacture of dister spirits, and liable to be taxed as such. Mr. Courty referred at great length to the legal authorities in phort of his argument against the motion. Judge talley took the papers and briefs of counsel and revered his decision.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COUST. Charge of Levying "Black Mail."

ames Miller were up again yesterday, charge! aving levied "black mail" to the amount of \$150 non Henry Budelman, keeper of a feed store in Harlem Mr. Benjamin Kimeman Phelps: appeared in behalf of the government to conduct the proceeution, and Mr.

evidence for the prosecution has closed, and the on was adjourned from the last hearing till yesto enable Mr. Segwick to make a motion to dissetsy to enable Mr. Segwick to make a motion to dis-tion the complaint. The learned counsel now made hat mown, and contended that inasmuch as Budelman t the time he paid the money did not suppose Freeman the time he paid the money did not be held under the charge of having received money given with an in-mat to influence his decision, as an officer of the gov-rement. Mr. Sedgwick argued this point at some meth.

angth.

Mr. Pheipe, in reply, contended that the offence conseted in either giving or receiving money with the insent that the officer's decision should be influenced by
t, and that, as the evidence clearly showed that a cuity
atent existed, both in the minds of Freenan and Miler, they could not claim to be discharged because Bud-

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

be further hearing of the charge against Rose & Co., ists, of Putton street, of having rendered false dulent returns of their sales and manufactures

andum book containing memorands of all the that passed through his hands while in the emfeyment of the defendants, which was during the name time they were in business. His duty was to nd case all the tobacco that came in; and it ap-

peared from the memorandum book, by footing it up, that there is a difference of 400,000 lbs, between the amount cased by Fackard and the amount of tohaces which appears by the defendants' books to have been purchased by them.

The government have rested their case; and Mr. Donoses, for the defendants, made a motion to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the defendants could not be held liable for returns signed by an individual members of the firm.

Jerray, to sustain him in this view.

The Commissioner did not express any opinion on the point, but adjourned the case till next week, when he will give judement upon the question raised by counsel for the defendants.

Mr. Brown binnelf, and there, in the presence of two witnesses, signed the claim. All the papers he left with the defendant were his discharges and the claim. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Leech, of the Pension office, that Brown & Co. sent to that department, in support of the claim of Barney Gallagher, a surgeon's certificate of disability, and also a captain's certificate to the same effect. The case on the part of the government is that those papers are forgeries, and were never signed by Gallagher. The further hearing of the case was adjourned till Thursday next.

SUPREME COUNT-SPECIAL TERM.

Confessions of Judgment-Who Can Apply to Set Them Aside. Before Judge Barpard.

date on Jones .- In this case the defendant had conferred judgment to the plaintiff, the Recorder of Jersey City, for the sum of \$7,567, and under the execution the Sheriff had realized about \$5,000. An applicauon had been made by Chafin & Co. and other creditors to restrain the Sheriff from paying over the proceeds of to restrain the Sheriff from paying over the proceeds of the sale to the plaintiff, upon alleged fraud in obtaining the confession. Edwin James moved to vacate the order on the ground that a simple contract creditor could set be heard to impeach an execution, and decisions were cited in support of the proposition. Judge Barnard, after argument, vacated the order and decided that the plaintiff, as execution creditor, was emitted to receive the proceeds of the sale.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Judges Dowling and Kelly. But twenty-nine cases were on the calendar for tria in this court yesterday morning. None of them were of any general importance and were disposed of by the presiding justices in a few hours. They were as follows:—Eleven for petit larceny; thirteen, assault and battery; one, cruelty to animals; two, misdemeanors; ene, false token; one, violation of the health law and one suspended from last sitting.

BROOKLYN LAW COURTS. United States Commissioner's Court. Before Commissioner Newton.

United States vs. Wm. Murray. -This case, which has cen on trial for some time past, was again resumed outerday, before Commissioner Newton, when two pluceuse were examined on the part of the defence. George W. Everett testined that he was employed by colonel Wood as watchman over the defendant's distillery on the 6th of December, which was immediately after the seizure; received directions from Mr. Daily at the time and had charge of the place for about twentyee days; witness received directions from Mr. Daily at
ee was to allow lit. Murray to run off the three-quarter
games of molasses under fermentation, but that it
as to remain in the charge of the government; he inruned Colomel Wood that there were two hogsheade of
olasses leaking, and that it would be well
run them off also; got permission to de
and during the process was visited by
srahal Higgins, who made the remark "that the man
twee running the sulf might put me in and ran me
too," Witness was afterwards removed and shotter
to be cross-arcsimalism witness bestified that during
terms be use in charge ten hopsheads of molasses
be run off.
Also and that Colome Yood was absent in

Alson said that Colone: Wood was absent in ries at present, but he understood the Colonel und giving any orders to run off the molasses, at the case might be adjourned for one weak, to

d this class unight he adjourned for one wear, to be Commissioner complied.

I flate: an Batthauer Hela.—He. Reis is a German stag beatness at Greenpoint. He was accorded these to a most answel Rocks, who appeared year with a present and testings than he had bought for the process and testings than he had bought for a first and the stage of the process.

Reis had sold no liquer to Roche or any other man. The

Before Commissioner Jones An action was brought up in this court ye mioner Jones, against Frederick Herr, fere Commissioner Jones, against Frederick Herr, who is charged with defrauding the government of the taxes due on molasses, in which article he is a wholesale dealer. Several witnesses were examined as to their business transactions with the defendant, two of whom testified to their having bought molasses from Herr. James Lynch, a winess who refused to answer certain questions, which the counsel for the defendant considered might tend to criminate him, was informed that he would be committed for contempt of court. The case is still on.

Supreme Court Special Term.
In the case of Peter Duff va John McNames, late
Sheriff of Kings county, which was brought to recover damages for the illegal seizure of property owned by the plaintiff on a judgment against another party, the jury returned a verdict against the late abertif.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY. CIRCUIT COURT—BROOKLYN.—Cases Nos. 104, 119, 129, 58, 89, 92, 93, 128, 140, 167.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

lley, of the Third precinct, yesterday arrested Albic 3. Saulsbury, a man thirty-one years of age, on the charge of being a hotel thief. It is charged that on

days since William Henry Ramsay, a young man, arrived in this city on route to Galveston, Texas. He engaged his passege on board a ship lying in the East river, and yesterday afternoon, while Ramsay was in South street, a stranger accosted him, and after a few moments' conversation the latter said he was also going to Texas, and that his family were then on board the ship on which Ramsay had taken passage. The stranger wished Ramsay to change a \$50 bill for him, as he wished to ray the expressman for taking his baggage to the ship. Ramsay could not change the bill, but being urgently solicited loaned the man \$18. The latter instantly started off on receiving the money, but was pursued by Ramsay, who collared the fugitive and recovered his money. At that moment an officer came up and arrested the stranger and took him to the Tombs, where he was reconsized as William Stapleton, an alleged confidence operator. As Ramsay could not remain to prosecute Stapleton, Justice Hogan discharged him from custody.

ALLEGED EMBEZZIEMENT.-Edwin Chapman, a voors man formerly a clerk in the employ of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., was yesterday arrested by an officer of

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS -Andrew Jordan was arrested at charge of driving a horse attached to a wagon, the penny extensively swellen, besides which he had a large ere on his shoulder; that the beast was scarcely able to tand; that he fell down and it was such the greatest ifficulty that he srose again. Jordan was therefore hereod with violating the act passed to prevent cruelty animals. Justice Rogan held the prisoner in \$500 all to answer before the Court of Sessions.

Mr. Wm. Linthicum, a merchant tailor doing business at

some for the defendants, made a metion to discuss the complaint on the ground that the defendants could not be held liable for returns signed by an individual member of the firm.

Mr. Beit, on the other hand, argued that the defendants, upder such a state of facts, were hable, and produced an opinion, delivered by Judge Field, in New Jerray, to sustain him in this view.

The Commissioner did not express any opinion on the point, but adjourned the case till next week, when he will give judement upon the question raised by counsel for the defendants.

Charge of Forging Pension Papers.

Lucks Brown was charged with attempting to obtain the pension of Barney Gallagher, on papers alleged to have been forged. Gallagher was examined in support of the charge. He testified that he went to Brown & to. 's office, and left two discharges with them for the purpose of getting his pension. He saw and talked with Br. Brown himself, and there, in the presence of two vitnesses, signed the claim. All the papers he left with the defendants were his discharges and the claim. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Leech, of the Pension (fifted, that Brown & Co. sent to that department, in support of the claim of Barney Gallagher, a surgeon's certificate to the

Disnovest Lap .-- William M. Blendgood, a lot fourteen cears of age, was armigned before Justice Ledwith yes terday charged with the theft of bandkerchiefs and kid gloves valued at \$80, from Edward Todd, of No. 221 Figuth avenue. Bloodgood admitted taking a portion of the property, and was committed for trial in default of \$500 bail.

UTDERING AN ALLEGED FORGED ORDER - Welter Morgan, aged fifteen, and Thomas N. Featherston, agod six-teen, were committed yesterday by Justice Mansfold, in \$1,000 to answer to the charge of uttering an alleged forged order or letter dated January 10, purporting to have been written by H. V. Sigler, Jr., for H. V. Sigler, Nos. 85 and 91 Mercer street, addressed to Schuliz & Bro., manufacturers of gold and silver leaf, requesting the delivery to beary of six packs of silver leaf and ten packs of gold leaf, stating that it was wanted immediately to be packed with an order for New Orleans, and that the bill of the same would be paid on presentation the following morning. Supposing the order genuine, Schuliz delivered the leaf to Festherston, the presentor, and shortly after so doing was called upon by an officer of the Tenth precinct and informed that he (the officer) had arrested Mergan with some gold leaf in his possession under suspicious circumstances. Inquiry being thus suggested, Mr. Schuliz was further informed by the alleged drawer (Sigler) of the order that it was a forgery, and had not been written or authorized to be written by him. \$1,000 to answer to the charge of uttering an alleged

MEETING OF THE STREET CLEANING COMMISSIONERS.

As a meeting of the Street Cleaning Commissioners, held yesterday - present, the Mayor, Jackson S. Schultz and Richard O'Gorman-the following resolutions were adopted, on motion of his Bonor the Marok:-

adopted, on motion of his Bonor the Marot:—
Resolved, That Mr. James B. Whiting, the contractor for cleaning the streets, he requested to report to this commission whether any persons are employed by him at the request of any of the commissioners, and, if so, the names of the employee and the name of the commissioner who has secured their appointment, and whether such appointments embarrass him in the prosecution of his work; also whether any influence, political or otherwise, has been brought to bear upon him in relation to the appointment of his employes, at any time, tending to embarrass him in the prosecution of his work.

Work.

Resolved, That said contractor be requested to inform this commission whether any person other than himsell has an interest in the contract, direct or indirect, and it is, whom.

Resolved. That said contractor be requested to state whether the Police Department renders to him all proper and is will sid in carrying out the provisions of his contract, and if not, in what particular that department talk to sustain him.

Or, motion of his Houer, the Mayon, the following

On motion of his Honor, the Mayon, the failtowing resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That through, in the judgment of this commission, the Contractor for cleaning the streets has, in most particulars, done all that could be dene to carry out his contract, considering the unusual-singree of cold and depth of sanw, yet having failed to do he duty in keeping the crosswalks clear as required by his contract, the question of paying the said monthly payments be postponed, and a copy of this resolution be surnished the contractor.

The Commission then adjourned.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

The following sales of real estate were made yesterday by James M. Miller —
No. 15 Spring st. s. e. corner Elizabeth, house and lot, 32, 4ccf. lo.
3a, 4ccf. lo.
3a, 5ccf. lo.
3a, 10 Spring st. house and lot, 25, 1;26;51.9.
3a, 10 Spring st. house and lot, 10;25, 11;250.
3cc lot Elizabeth st. house and lot, 10;25, 11;250.
3cc lot Elizabeth st. boute and lot, 10;25, 11;250.
3cc lot Elizabeth st. boute and lot, 10;25, 11;250.
3cc lot Elizabeth st. boute and lot, 10;25, 11;250.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Appointment of Committees by the Board-The First Swindle-Appointment of an As-aletant Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Board met yesterday afternoon-Mr. Brinkman, the President, in the chair. The lobby was densely the President, in the chair. The lobby was densely crowded, and a number of city officials and ex-members of the Board were admitted within the bar. The Presi-dent, at the appointed hour, called the Board to order, when the Clerk proceeded to call the roll. About four-teen members answered, but the seats of the disaffected ones were vacant. While the Reader was reading the

Arts and Sciences-Messra Daly, O'Brien and S. Rob

Lands and Gass-Messra Lang, Culkin and McNess Lands and Places-Messra Lang, Culkin and McNess Lands and Places-Messra Relify, Daly and Seger. Lanc Department—Messra Webber and Seger. Markets-Messra Culkin, O'Brien and Gilmore. National Affairs-Messra Lamb, Long, H. Murra Reads-Messra Hart, Culkin and Selaries and O'Brien.

Nearny.

Wharves, Piers and Slips—Mesers. Kenney. Culkin,
Reilly, Gilmore and Cregior.

Joint Committee on Accounts—Mesers. Gibney, Lamb and

Reilly, Gilmore and Gregor.

Joint Committee on Accounts—Messrs, Gibney, Lamb and Webber.

Mr. Henry Murray (who was not present at the last meeting of the Board) explained his vote, and m so doing eulogized the democratic party. He thought that it would be establishing a bad precedent to depart from the custom of Congress and all legislative bodies, by taking the power of appointing the committees out of the hands of the President. The customs of the democratic party should be observed, and he asked to be excused from voting. Before he took his seat Mr. Stacom approached him, Mr. Hartman meantime occupying the attention of the Board. The necessary light having been given, Mr. Murray withdrew his objections amid the applause of the lobby, and voted in the affirmative.

Mr. Streptes Roberts, in explaining his vote, said that he considered that the introduction of this resolution was nothing but a threat, and he would vote to sustain the President. If the power of appointing committees were taken out of his hands, the Board could make a change every week if the proposed precedent were es-

car.
The Board adjourned tell Monday at four P. M.

The Egard of Supervisors had a meeting on the Sist of December last. In the official minutes of that meet-

THE SECOND AVENUE ARSON CASE.

Rearrest of John Kane. His Committal to Prison Without Ball, It will be recollected that on the night of the 12th of

owned by John Rane, at No. 563 Second avenue, corner of Thirty-first street, from which calamity five of the

On Monday last Fire Marshal Baker discovered some new evidence in the case of a very important character. This ovidence was at once submitted to Mr. District Attorney Hall, who gave orders for a bench warrant to be issued for the arcest of John Kane. This warrant was harded to Captein Wilson, of the Twenty-first precinct, and restorday John Kane was taken into castedy and brought before the Court of General Sersions, and, by the order of Judge Bassel, was committed to prison, the Judge declining to admit him to bail.

It is said this new evidence is very conclusive, and will be the incame of bringing the guilty parties to inde-sent.

NEW JERSEY INTELLIGENCE.

Jersey City.
Account on the Northean Railboad, -The passenger

rsin of the Northern Railroad due to Jersey City at ten o'clock vesterday forenoon ran off the track in the neighborhood of Allerton's station by the breaking of a rail. The cars were all thrown off, dragging with them the tender of the locomotive; but no passenger was

IMPERCEMENT OF JUSTICE HORSLEY. - The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly on Wednesday afternoon re-ported a resolution recommending the impeachment of Justice Horsley, of this city, which was adopted.

THE CASE OF ALLESSED INCREMENTS. - The examination of struckmann and Winterville, who were arrested on Sunday on suspicion of aroun, took place yesterday afternoon before Justice Reilly, but the evidence against the accused was not sufficient to warrant their detention, and they were accordingly discharged.

Hudson City.
The Grand Juny Dischargen.—Judge Bedle stated to

The Grand Juny Discussion.—Judge Bedle stated to the Grand Juny yesterday that he had desired to see them in regard to the flagrant violations of the Sunday and Liquor laws. He thought the laws of the State in regard to these matters should be enforced. Having understood, however, that they had considered these subjects, he would discharge them for the term.

Newark.

SEVERS ACCIDENT. The wife of Mr. James Farrell, living in Hunterdon street, while walking up Bank street, on Wednesday night, slipped upon the toe on the pavement and fell upon the stone. Upon being removed to a neighboring residence, and medical aid summoned, it was found that one of her legs was broken, between the ank lee joint, and her head severely injured.

Essex County Courts.—In the Quarter Sessions yes-Essex County Counts.—In the Quarter Sess erday John Luts was convicted on a charge of stea cloth from a store in Springfield avenue, as were the following, on the charges named:—Bridget Hiery, assault and battery; Mary Beyer, four indictments, larceny; John Mulien, assault and battery. The oil case of Passors & Meeker against Charles L. Jones is still engaging the attention of the Supreme Court.

girl who was severely burned by the explosion of a kero-some lamp at Grange, a few weeks since, an account of which appeared in the HERRALD at the time, died from the effects of the burns on Wednesday night. She expe-renced great pain from the time of the accident up to her death.

Trenton.

NOMINATIONS BY GOVERNOR WARD.—Governor Ward yesterday sent into the Senate the following nominations:—Charles P. Smith for Clerk of the Supreme Court, Alfred Mills for Prosecutor of Modissex. Mr. Smith has held the position of Clerk of the Supreme Court for the man ten years.

the Hanne of a plot to extort money from a respectable citizen of Camden named Charles F. Rodman. The parties concerned in the conspiracy—John Maddox and wife—have since been convicted of the crime in the Cemden County Court.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Twelve Applications for Permits Granted Yes-terday. One Hundred and Twenty-one More Names Presented to the President of the Ex-cise Board as Pelinquents, &c. The business at the excise office continues dull, only

violated their licenses, praying that the licenses of all be revoked, and that ninety-seven be proceeded against in civil suit for the recovery of the benalty of \$50:— Michael Breedy, \$3 Spring street; John Fisher, 192 avenue C; Martin Boll, \$5 Bayard street; Martin McInnery, 40 Oliver street; Ednund Bodine, 28 Sixth avenue; Joseph B. Lewig, 129 Bleecker street; Henry, Garbede, 210 Sullivan street; John Hay, 79 James street; William P. Wall, 92 James street; Bernard Fianagan, 199 Chatham street; John Farley, 177 Chatham street; Thomas Roynolds, 120 Roosevel: street; Patrick Gordon, 38 Cherry street; James Kearney, 62 West Broadway; Henry Duhme, 223 Church street; Anna M. Flood, 441 Washington street; Michael Monagan, 379 Washington street; Michael Monagan, 379 Washington street; Smith, 57 Bayard; James Camboell, 92 Centre street; Feter Quirk, 80 Third avenue; John Etna, 64 East Fourteeuth street; Francis J. Harwazen, 528 Pearl street; George Kepler, 475 Fearl street; Hochael and Street; James Henry Bull, 10 O'Neil, No. 8 Chambers street; James Rice, 29 Centre streets; Thomas Thompson, 128 Chatham street; John M. Dee, 208 Madison street; Jacob Steinbrink, 89 East Broadway; Robert Herbert, 193 Bivision street; Van Byke & Hallgrans, 16 East Broadway; Martin Althouse, 188 Spring street; Froderick Lets, 58 Macdoural street; William Nelson, 35 Forsyth street; Michael Strack, 24 Division street; John Wintz, 55 Chrystie street; John M. Prehn, 275 Broome street; Michael Strack, 24 Division street; John Wintz, 55 Chrystie street; John M. Prehn, 275 Broome street; Michael Strack, 24 Division street; Spring street; Repeard Cassidy, 197 avenue (; Wm. C. Farrell, Third avenue and 125th street; John M. Broowne, 198 Frank Street; John Millolland, 122 Mott street; Robert K. Grare, 57 East Michael B. Lynch, 406 Broome street; John T. Lester, 504 Broadway; Edward M. Brady, 525 Grand street; John Millolland, 122 Mott street; Robert K. Grare, 57 East Houston street; Herry Kuhke, 288 Sixth avenue; Thos. Lynch, 285 Henry street; Herr Peter Riebi, 696 Third avenue; Christian Schoott, 733 Third avenue; Christian Koehne, 791 Third avenue Martin Schmedes, 325 Tenth avenue; Henry Mobliman 329 West Twenty-ninth street; Jacob Endria, 213 Cour street, Brooklyn.

Aron Benrod, of No. 476/5 Broadway, and Frederick Kallet, of No. 12 Morris street, were yesterday arrested for violating the Excise law and taken before Justice Hogan, who held thom to bell in \$100 each te answer before the Court of General Remions.

At Jeffarson Market Police Court Raffield Bingotti, of No. 114 Third avoince, and Edwin Hill, of No. 220 Broadway, were arraigned before Justice Ledwith, charged with disposing of liquor without a Doenes, and held to bail to answer in \$200 each.

At the Exsex Market Police Court Diddrich Ottersteds, No. 31 Broome street, George Heavy, No. 32 Bidge street, and Joint Cogan, No. 107 First avenue, were arraigned on a charge of violating the Excise law and beid to answer.

A MODEL FERRY BOAT.

The Weebnwken Ferry Company Before the Grand Jury of Hudson County, N. J. Only One Boat Used—The Gentlemen's Cabin Used as a Hog Pou—The Ludies' Cabin Turned into a Smeking Room and an Obscene Picture Gullery, &c..

The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Budson county, N. J., have recently taken cognizance of

and, as the following document will show, it is perhaphas long been a subject of complaint to all persons who were obliged to use it, and this action of the Grand Jury

RUDSON OVER AND TERMINEZ, JANUARY PERM, 1861. The Grand Jurors of the county of Hudson would respecifully represent that their attention has been called to the past and present management of the ferry, conducted by the Weehawken Ferry Company in this county. The said corry is used by very many of the citizens in the northerly part of the county, who pass from that section to the city of New York, and return thereby. We have secerained that the want of accommodation to the passengers thereon shows a total disregard of the said company to the ordinary comfort of the passengers, as also to the moral sensibilities of the travelling public. Ine company ran a single boot for the travelling public. In company ran a single boot for the travelling public. In company ran a single boot for the travelling public, and such boat is represented to us to be unsafe for such purposes; her timber being old and rotten, and her machinery, either by reason of its age or by reason of want of skill or had labilities on the part of the engineers of the company, being frequently out of order, and creating fright and alarms on the part of the passengers. That it has been and still is the common practice of the said company, to cause hogs and sheep to be driven into the pince on said boat, called by the company; the gentlemen's cabin," and in said cabins to be transported to the oity of New York, to the disgust and disconnect of such of the passengers as desire to be sheltered in said place, called "the gentlemen's cabin," and that said cabin is washed out as offence than once in each week.

That the apartment on said boat, called by the very to the past and present management of the ferry, con-

said cabin is washed out no otterer than once in week.

That the apartment on said boat, called by the very respeciable title of "lades" cabin," is used by men while in the enjoyneut of tobacco in smoking and chewing, and consequently expectorating over the floors, rundering such apartment an unfit temporary habitation for nem of cleanliness, to say nothing of the other sex, whose sensibilities are more delicate and acute. That, in addition to the want of cleanliness in the said department known as "the ladies' cabin," as hereinbefore shows, the said apariment is represented to us to be unfit for the reception of the more delicate sax in this:—

be unit for the reception of the more delicate sex in this:—
That the roof of the said apartment has apertures therein sufficient to ronder it impossible for women or men to obtain a dry seat when, rain descends, or in fact to permit the passengers to remain dry. That on the inside of the ladies cabin may be found obscene and loathsome writings and disgusting caricatures of themselves, sufficient to deter the respectable women of the county from entering such an abode if it were possible for them to find another expeditious mode of transportation. In fine, that the negligence of the company as well as the active bad management of the ferry, stamps it with all the incidents of a public nuisance, which in case the same is not remedied should be abated. Bo, the end, therefore, that the said company should have notice that the strention of the public authorities has been called to the premises, we desire that the foregoing paper may be recorded by order of the court; a copy of the same served on the president or other head officer of the corporation, and also published in two of the newspapers of this county. All which is respectfully submitted.

State of Non-terest, Huden careful in ... I George W.

respectfully submitted. C. V. TRAPHAGEN, Foreman.

State of New Jersey, Hudson county, so.;—I, George W. Cassedy, clerk of Hudson county aforesaid and clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminor, holden threin, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a certain presentment, as the same is filed in my office under date of 25th January, A. D., 1867. In witness whereof I have bereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court and county this 31st day of January, A. D., 1867.

George Rooke, of Providence, and Charles Collins,

alias The Cast Iron Man, of this city, (who are both Englishmen, by the way, and related to noted English puglists, were matched on Tuesday last to fight in ten weeks for \$1,000, according to the new rules of the English ring. The fight will take place within one hundred and eighty miles of New York. The best feature in the new rules is the compelling of the seconds of each man to leave the ring as soon as time is called, and not allowing them to enter the ring again until the round is over. The following are the rules:

Styre 7. That both men being ready, each shall be conducted to that side of the scratch next his corner previously chasses; and the seconds on the one side and the men on the other having shaken name, the foreour shall immediately leave the ring and there remain until the round by mashed, on no protence whatever suproaching their principals during the rounds without permission of the referentials.

Fries.

Revie 6. That at the conclusion of the round, when one or the offending the result of the men shall be down, the rounds and bettle bolds a flash step lieu the ring and carry or conduct their prinpate to his corner, there afterding him the necessary assisting, and that no person whatever be persuited to interfere this duty.

in this duty.

In this duty.

Rurs 2. That on the expiration of thirty seconds the unpresspond of the lime," upon which each man shall rise from the know of his bottle holder and walk to his own side of the neratch unaided, the seconds and bottle holders inmediately learns the ring. The penalty for either of them remaining eight seconds after the call of time to be the lines of the bettle to his pripripal; and that either meaning the seconds after the call of time to be the lines of the bettle to his pripripal; and that either meaning to be at the service within eight seconds shall be described by have less the battle.

THE DEMI-MONDE OF NEW YORK.

Beautice-Auburn Treesco-Diamend Pow-dered Locks-Bank Cashiers and Clerks, Brokers, Dry Goods Merchants and Fast

of that peculiar class of society which a French to once baptized the demi-monde are allowed to partic eyes fidquired into the arcellency of the habiliments the ticket holder, though their lips asked no questions to their moral status in the communitation of the half roos is to their moral status in the communitation of the half roos lighted a giorno with gas jets and Messalinas' smile Had any spectator of the scene felt inclined to be an lytical, and to enter into comparisons between the various classes of the densi-monde represented that events at Masonic Hall, we doubt not but that the gatheric would have afforded him abundant opportunities if drawing the air lines which separate each sect of the conglomeration known as the social evil from the other the aristocracy of vice, if aristocracy there be in a potion of society whose degradation is its only title recognition, was in the ascendant, and the equally depraved, but less fortunate females, whose existence from day to day is simply a matter of chance, had few depaties. Those frail creatures, whose "points," to use horseman's expression, are known to all the rease about own, and whose life is spent in skipping from carriage until a sudden downfail from the heights opulence prefaces their carly death, the women of who (amille and Marco of the stage are representative specifications and whose life is spent in skipping from carriage until a sudden downfail from the heights opulence prefaces their carly death, the women of who (amille and Marco of the stage are representative specifications and whose life is spent in skipping at least, has no affinity with the humbler females of their casts were the better portion of the thoughtlese crowd, we laughed and sang and whirled in the mazes of the dance under the giare of the lamps and the ubiquitous watch fulness of the police. There were blonde beauties, wit diamond powdered locks gathered up at Augnos behin heir leads, one auburn trees only being suffered to fice over the shoulder, and that now and then to be throw back with a coquettish tose and a tinkling girlish hauf There were brunettee, with dark rich blood ti

Oh! I'm so hungry The grand line of march was then taken up, and the company paraded two by two, the well turned ankles, neatly fitting boots and spangled dresses of the ladies being disclayed to advantage in the windings of the pro-

of the unfolded doors, while the nicely turned ankies glimmered away from sight with a light, fantastic motion.

A choice supper was soon after undergoing the process of critical discussion, while pleasantries of a rather equivocal nature were bandled across the table, and words of love were softly whispered. This interesting part of the soines having been brought to a close, the united couples once more proceeded to the ballroom, where dancing was resumed until the band's "Home, where dancing was resumed until the band's "Home, sweet Home" suggested, if it de not locate, that de-irable abode to the satisfaction of all present, and at an early hour of the more carriages rolled off laden with the revellers, and the masked bail of the domin monde was at an odd.

STREET RAILROAD MUISANCES

TO THE RDITOR OF THE MERALS.

New York, Jan. 30, 1867.
We would beg leave to ask whether ailroads can do just as they please with our streets and sidewalks? The Avenue B and Essex street Railroad Company have one track through Essex street, which is very narrow. clearing the track the employes of the road have piled the snow in huge banks upon the sidewalks. Now when a thaw comes the snow melts, and the water runs into he basements of the houses on either side the street. Several persons, to obviate a recurrence of such a state of things too often, went to work a few days ago and of things too often, went to work a few days ago and threw the snow back into the street, and were arrested for their pains and taken before Justice Shandley, who sided with the Railroad Company, and told the persons apprehended that if they couldn't get rid of the znow any other way they might take it into their houses. Again, whenever a snow storm occurs we are ordered by the police to throw the snow into the street off the side-walks. For obeying the police we are arrested and fined by order of the Company, and if we disobety the police we are of course arrested all the same. Now what are we to do under these poculiar circumstances?

GEORGE SCALTY.

WM. CAH.

A. A. BROWN.

NATIONAL FINANCES. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Various expedients are constantly suggested to hasten a return to specie payments, but in my opinion the true and obvious way is, so far as I have seen, quite overlooked. The measure of value at present is a currency which, compared with the standards of other countries, is worth about seventy-five cents on the dollar. This develops the fact that we only need about three-quarters of the present amount of currency to transact the business of the country. Take these facts, in connection with the

the country. Take these facts, in connection with the other one, that our bonds in Europe are worth nearly seventy.five cents on the dollar, like our currency, and we shall see an immediate way out of our financial difficulty. Let an act of Congress be passed making our present greenback currency a legal tender for only seventy.five cents on the dollar in payment of obligations constructed after a fixed date, remaining a legal tender at its face for obligations incurred before that date.

It may be said that this savons of repudiation; to which I reply, bester repudiate at cases and have an end of it than to keep on repudiate, as the government does every time it mays out a note which is only worth assembly. The country of the repudiation is already an accomplished fact, we have only to doctdo the extent of it, and whether the paor are to be the daily viotans of it through the country.

poor are to be the daily viotins of it through the coming years.

Let Congress also offer twenty-five per cent in bunds and fifty per cent in gold or gold notes for such qurrency as may be presented for eachange. This would found twenty-five per cent more of our circulation with country-five per cent of the founder of Mott Haven, westdenstor country, died suddenly at his residence in the surface of the most endeady morning last. He was one of the country-five more estacemed residents of that town, was about the present amount of currency would be needed. A dollar in gold would buy just as much as it will now, and so want of dollar in greenbacks.

We need not fear that the government would be until to come the demands upon it for gold, as the hundred of the country-five majors wise, widows, sisters and duphters as White Flains Marion Lodge rooms, No. 278, F. and A. 25.

salidy it; the fulfing process votes contraction which would correct itself. Other participation would offer better terms in both bonds and goth fits the government. Estail prices would estimate in quoted in greenbooks, and the change wealth to goth for me mixed to a specie currency. The mitical has four many would of course stand at par with greenbook till withdrawn or exchanged for a new currency, payable gold.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK.

of the public schools of this city. By this present Board of Education is abolished, as ar inspectors and the twenty-two ward boards in the place of all these officers, a commiss members is established, styled the Metrop of Public Instruction, with full power to schools. The members of this commission are to hold office for eight years, are to be nominated by the Gov

very many of them citizens of the first standing in the community; it takes away from the people all volce in the management of the schools for which they pay se liberally and cheerfully; and it assumes that even mea, selected in the manner proposed, will manage with greater purity, efficiency and sconomy these great interests which for twenty years have been carest for by the present system, modified and improved after successive periods of trial

When any class of men seeks so radical a change as this there ought to be grave reasons for such an interference. The interests of Common Schools ought not to be disturbed for slight or sordid reasons. They such deeply every member of the community. With them every other interest is more or less closely linked—the every other interest is more or less closely linked—the family, the church, the market, the courts of law, the very purity and existence of the government itself. It is this cause of free education thus latimately connected with the popular welfare, and arrested for party purposes midway in its career, that now stands before the bar of public opinion and asks to be heard in its defence. Its PAST INSTORY.

The beginning of common school instruction in this city reaches back into the history of the Public Echoel Society. As early as the year 1805 De Witt Clinton, with such mea as Brockholts Livingsion, Robert Bowne, Archibald Gracie, Leonard Bleecker, Daniel D. Tompkins and twenty-one other well known citizens were incorporated as a society for "establishing a free school in the city of New York, for the education of such poor children as denot belong to, or are not provided for by any religious society."

The school organized under this act of incorporation was essentially a school for the poor. But instruction as a gratuity did not meet with favor among those it was intended to reach. In spite of the self-denying labors of the incorporators themselves, and of the catholic and liberar spirit with which the school was conducted; in spite of the deep interest that the rich and cultivated and philanthropic took in its success, the people hesitated to accept education given as alms. The school was not weil attended.

In the year 1826 the name of the corporation was

simple and equal feature of the Common Schools of the State would remove every complaint."

In accordance with this recommendation, a bill passed the Legislature the same session—1842—placing the management of the schools under Commissioners, Trust tess and Inspectors elected by the people, but silowing the Public School Society to retain control of its own schools and to participate in the public moneys.

Thence forward, for eleven years, free edecation moved in two separate channels—the Public School Society and the ward school system. The movement was incongruous. It became plainer and plainer that the two systems could not live trigether in the same community, and in 1853 the schools of the Public School Society passed, by consent of that body itself, under the care of the Beard of Education and the members of the society became merged in the Beard of Education, or the local Beards.

The infusion of this new element was of great value. The experience of a body of self-denying men, identified for so long a time with the schools, found a fitting place in the new arrangement, which at once assumed a commanding place.

The infusion of this new element was of great value. The experience of a body of self-denying men, identified for so long a time with the schools, found a fitting place in the new arrangement, which at once assumed a commanding place.

Then followed a period of gradual consolidation and adjantment. From time to time medifications were rusde in the law. The first difficulty that manifested itself was in the powers of the local boards. Much of their action was independent, separate and contradictory—one set of rules prevailed in one ward and another in the next adjacent. The expenditure of money was unequal. The system of instruction was different as well as the subjects taught. It was necessary to harmonize these, and this could only be done by placing them under general regulations. This was necessary to harmonize these, and this could only be done by placing them under general regulations. This was necessary to harmonize these, and this could only be done by placing and the local boards of trustees under general systems of instruction and expenditures within apportionaced limits.

After these improvements had been made there was gradually developed as inequality of representation in the floard of Education fiscell. The lower bristhese wards, with few schools and a small number of scholars, were equally represented with the wards that education in the floard of Education fiscell. The lower bristhese wards, with few schools purposee into seven districts and thousands of children. To remedy the the law was passed in the shape that it now stands.

This is known as the law of 1864. This law divides the city for school population as equally appossible. Each of these districts entitle through of the floar of the floar of Education, which is thus composed of twentrone members. The Commissioners hold office for three years, one going out of office scale year. On third of the Board of Education, which is thus composed of twentrone members to five—one member being elected by the people is an energetic life.

The inspecto

WESTCHESTER COUNTY INTELLIGENCE.

UDIES DEATE OF A PROMISENT CITIES OF SCHEN INAM OF A CONTROL OF A CO